THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BY J. B. CARPENTER,] BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—Davy Crocket. [TERMS--$2.00 In Advance

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THE STAR.

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RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

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WHAT THE ENGINEER TOLD.

I an an enineer. Ever since the——road was laid, I've travelled over it every day, or nearly every day of my life.

For a good while I've had the same engine in charge—the San Francisco—the prettiest engine on the road, and as well managed, if I say it, as the best.

It was a south-western road, running, we'll say, from to Z. At A. my good mother lived; at Z. I had the sweetest little wife under the sun, and a baby or two; and I also had a dollar or so put by for a rainy day. I was an odd kind of a man. Being shut up with the engine, watching with all your eyes and heart and soul, inside and out, don't tend to make a man talkative.

My wife's name was Josephine and I called her Jo. Some people thought me unsociable and couldn't understand how a man could feel friendly without saying ten words an hour. So, though I had a few old friends—good ones, too—I had not as many acquaintances as most people and did not care to have. The house that held my wife and babies was the dearest place on earth to me, except the other house that held my ol mother up at A.

I'd never belonged to a club, or mixed myself up with stangers in any such way, and never should if it hadn't been for Granby, You see Granby was one of the shareholders, a handsome, showy fellow. I liked to talk to him and we were friends. He often rode from Z. to A. and back again with me, and once he said:

"You ought to belong to the Scientific Club, Guelden.'

'Never heard of it,' said I.

'I am a member, said he. 'We meet once a fortnight and have a jolly good time. We want thinking men like you. We have some amongst us now. I'll propose you if you like.'

I was fond of such things and I had ideas that I fancied might be worth something, but then the engineer don't have nights or days to himself and the club would take one evening a fortnight from Jo. I said:

'I'll ask her. If she likes it, yes.'

'Ask whom ?' said he.

'Jo,' said I.

'If every man had asked his wife, every man's wife would have said, 'Can't spare you, my dear,' and we should have had no club at all, said Grandy.'

But I made no answer. At home I told Jo. She said:

'I shall miss you, Ned; but you do love such things, and then if Nr. Granby belongs, they must be superior men.

'No doubt,' said I.

'It isn't everybody who who could be made a member,' said Jo. 'Why, of course you must say yes.'

So I said 'yes' and Granby proposed me. Thursday fortnight I went with him to the rooms. There were some men with brains, some without The real business of the evening was the supper, and so it was every meeting.

I'd always been a temperate man. I actually did not know what effect wine would have upon me, but coming to drink more of it than I ever had before at the club table, I found it put the steam on. After so many glasses I wanted to talk, after so many more I *did*.

I seemed like somebody else, the words were so ready. My little ideas came out and were listened to. I made sharp hits; I indulged in repartee; I told stories; I even came to puns. I heard somebody say to Granby: 'By George, that's a man worth knowing! I thought him dull at first.' Yet I knew it was better to be quiet Ned Guelden, with his ten words an hour, than the wine made wit I was.

I was sure of it when, three hours after, I stumbled up stairs at home to find Jo waiting for me, with her babe on her breast.

'You've been deceiving me,' said Jo. 'I've suspected it, but I wasn't sure. A scientific club couldn't smell like a barroom.'

'Which means I do, said I, waving in the middle of the room like a signal flag at a station and seeing two Jos.

'And *look* like one,' said Jo; and she went and locked herself and the baby in the spare bed-room.

One club night as I was dressed to go, Jo stood before me.

'Ned,' said she, 'I never had a fault to find with you before, I'll say that. You've been kind and good and loving always; but I should be sorry we ever met if you were to go on this way. Don't ask me what I mean I know;

'Jo, said I, 'its only on club nights.'

'It will grow.' said she.

Then she put her arm about my neck.

'Ned,' said she,' do you think a thing so much like a bottled up and strapped down demon as steam is, is fit to be put into the hands of a drunken man? And some day, mark my words, the time will come when not only Thursday night, but all the days of the week will be the same. I've often heard you wonder what the feelings of an engineer who has about the same as murdered a train full of people must be, and you'll *know* if you don't stop where you are. A steady hand and a clear head have been your blessings all these years. Don't throw them away Ned. If you don't care for my love, don't ruin yourself.'

My little Jo! She spoke from her heart, and I bent over and kissed her.

'Don't be afraid, child,' 'I'll never pain again.'

And I meant it; but at twelve that night I felt that I had forgotten the promise and my resolution.

I couldn't go home to Jo. I made up my mind to sleep on the club sofa and leave the place for good next day. Alfready I felt my brain reel as it never had before. In an hour I wasin a kind of stupor.

It was morning. A waiter stood ready to brush my coat. I saw a grin on his black face. My head seemed about to burst; my hand trembled. I looked at my watch. I had just five minutes to reach the depot.

Jo's words came into my mind. Was I fit to take charge of the engine? I was not fit to answer. I ought to have asked some sober man. As it was, I only caught my hat and rushed away. I was just in time.

The San Francisco glittered in the morning sun. The cars were filling rapidly. From my post I could hear the people talking—bidding each other good-bye, promising to write and come again. Amongst them was an old gentleman I knew by sight—one of the share holders; he was bidding two timid girls adieu.

'Good-bye, Kitty—good-bye, Lue,' I heard him say; 'don't be nervous. The San Francisco is the saftest engine on the line and Gueldon the most careful engineer. I wouldn't be afraid to trust every mortal I love in a batch to their keeping. Nothing could happen wrong with the two together.'

I said, 'I'll get through it somehow and Jo shall never have to talk to me again. After all, it was easy enough. I reeled as I spoke. I heard the signal. We were off.

Five hours from L. to D.; five hours back. On the last I should be myself again. I know now. I saw a red flutter and guessed what it was until we were past the flag. I heard a shriek and we passed the down train at a wrong place. Two minutes more and we should have had a collision. Somebody told me. I laughed. I heard him say, respectfully:

'Of course, Mr. Gueldon, you know what you were about.'

Then I was alone and wondering whether I should go slower or faster. I did something, the cars rushed on at a fearful rate.

The same man who had spoken to me before was standing near me. I heard some question.

How many miles an hour *were* we making? I didn't know.

Rattle, rattle. rattle! I was trying now to slacken the speed of the San Francisco. I could not remember what I should do. Was it this, or that? Faster—only faster. I was playing with the engine like a child.

Suddenly there was a horrible roar—a crash: I was flung somewhere. It was into the water. By a miracle I was only sobered, not hurt. I gained the shore; I stood upon the ground between the track and the river's edge and stood there gazing at my work.

The engine was in fragments, the cars in splinters; dead and dying and wounded were strewn around—men and women and children—old age and tender youth. There were groans and shrieks of despair. The maimed cried out in pain; the uninjured bewailed their dead; and a voice, unheard by any other, was in my ear, whispering, Murderer!'

The news had gone back to A. and people came thronging down to find their friends. The dead were stretched on the grass. I went with some of the distracted, to find their lost ones. Searching for an old man's daughter, I came to this: a place under the trees, and five bodies lying there in all their rigid horror—an old woman, a young one, a baby and two tinny children. It was fancy—it was pure fancy, born of my anguish—they looked like— oh! great Heaven—they were my old mother, my wife, my children! all cold and dead.

How did they come on the train? What chance had brought this about? No one could answer. I groaned. I screamed. I clasped my hands and tore my hair. I gazed on the good old face of her who had given me birth, on the lovely features of my wife, on my innocent chidlren. I called them by name; there was no answer. There never could be—never would be. And as I comprehended this, onward up the track thundered another train. Its red eye glared on me; I flung myself before it: I felt it crushing me to atoms!

'His head is extremely hot,' said somebody.

I opened my eyes and saw my wife.

'How do you feel?' she said, 'a little better?'

I was so rejoiced and so astonished by the sight of her that I could not speak at first. She repeated her question.

'I must be crushed to peices,' I said, 'for the train went over me; but I feel no pain.'

'There he goes about the train again,' said my wife. 'Why, Ned.'

I tried to move—there was nothing the matter with me; I sat up. I was in my own room; opposite me a crib in which two children were asleep, beside me a tiny, bald baby head. My wife and children safe! Was I delirious, or could it be?

'Jo,' cried I, 'tell me what has appened.'

'It's nine o'clock,' said Jo. 'You came home in such a dreadful state from the club that I couldn't wake you. You weren't fit to manage steam and risk people's lives. The San Francisco is half way to A., I suppose, and you've been frightening me to death with your dreadful talk!'

And Jo began to cry.

It was a dream—only an awful dream, but I had lived through it as though it were reality.

'Is there a Bible in the house, Jo?' said I.

'Are we heathens?' asked Jo.

'Give it to me this moment, Jo.'

She brought it and I put my hand on it and took an oath [too solemn to repeat here] that what had happened never should occur again. It never has. And if the San Francisco ever comes to grief, the verdict will not be, as it ought to be so often—*The engineer was drunk!*

Horrible Murders in Virginia—An Old Man and His Wife the Vicsims.

Not more than ten days have elapsed since this community were horror strick en by a recital of the facts connected with the brutal murder of Judson Motley but, to-day it is our duty, as a journalist, to chronicle the details of a double crime, by the side of which the late murder of Judson Motley proves insignificant Within sight of the town, not more than a mile and a half outside of the corporation limits, murder combined with arson, has been perpetrated, and the hellish fiend or fiends walk the earth undiscovered.

But to our narrative. Gustavus Limerick and Nancy, his wife, aged persons both over 70 years of age, living not more than a mile and a half from town, were murdered some time between Saturday night and Sunday morning, and their dwelling, a plain tenement, burned to the ground. The fire was seen between 12 and 3 o'clock, both in this place and Falmouth.

It seems that Mrs. Archie Roy discovered the fire just before day, and at that time it seemed to be dying out—She arbused her husband, but he thinking the fire had gone so far that no efforts would be availing to save the property, did not go to the fire until about 10 o'clock next morning, at which time he and Mr. Leitch, who lives at Mr. A. K. Phillips' place, went to the fire in company. Arriving there, they found the house burnt, and the remnants of a human being in a mutilated and burnt condition in the chimney health, the back part of the skull evidently having been broken.

They started at once for a magistrate and a constable, in order to hold an inquest. A jury was soon summoned, and Mr. G. B. Wallace, County Magistrate, attended as coroner. Just before the party had assembled, and as parties were riding up from Falmouth, the barking of a dog attracted the attention of a gentleman a little aside from the high road, and there, cold in death, was Gustavus Limerick, the old man before referred to, attended by his faithful dog.

The old man's skull was fractured, evidently, as we learn, by the eye of an axe.

One of his pockets was turned inside out, but otherwise, his clothing was undisturbed. The body or skeleton found in the house, proved to be that of Nancy P. Limerick, the wife of G. W. Limerick. It is conjectured that the deed was done for plunder, as it is known that the old people kept money by them. They wore inoffensive and harmless in every sense. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the parties came to their death by violence, at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown, who murdered these old people for plunder. Two men, strangers, were sent in the neighborhood Saturday morning, but our informant says that there is not much likelihood that they had anything to do with the murder.

A pious old negro, saying grace at the table not only used to ask a blessing upon his board, but he would also petition to have some deficiency supplied.

One day it was known that Cato was out of potatoes, and suspecting that he would pray for, some at dinner, a wag provided himself with a small measure of vegetables, and stole under the window, next which stood the table of the colored Christian. Soon Cato drew up a chair and commenced:

"Oh, massa Lord, will dou in dy improvident kindness, condescend to bress everything before us, and be pleased to bestow us a few taters—and all de praise—"

Here the potatoes were dashed upon the table, breaking plates and upsetting the mustard pot.

"Dem's em, Lord," said Cato looking with surprise; "only just luff em down a little easier next time."

Poetry.

YOUTH AND AGE.

The following beautiful lines originally appeared in the Etonian, a periodical started about twenty years ago, by the boys of Eton College. For truth, tenderness, and melody, they are incomparable:

I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline,
Once bore a heart as young, as warm,
As full of idle thoughts, as mine;
And each has had his dreams of joy.
His own uneaquall'd pure romance;
Commencing when the blushing boy
First thrills at lovely woman's glance.

And each could tell his tale of youth—
Would think its scenes evince
More passion more unearthly truth.
Than any tale before or since.
Yes, they coul'd tell of tender lays,
At midnight penned in classic shades,
O days more bright than modern days,
And maids more fair than modern maids.

Of whispers in a willing ear,
Of kisses on a blushing cheek,
Each kiss, each whisper, far too dear,
Our modern lips to give or speak:
Of passion too untimely crossed,
Or passions slightly or bestrayed—
Of kindred spirits early lost,
And buds that blossum but to fade.

Of beaming eyes and tresses gay,
Elastic form and noble brow,
And forms that have all passed away,
And left them, what we see them now.
And is it thus—is human love
So very light and frial a thing?
And must youth's brightest vision move,
Forever on Time's restless wing?

Must all the even that still are bright,
And the lips that talk of bliss,
And all the forms so fair to sight,
Hereafter only come to this?
Then what are earth's best visions worth,
If we at length must leave them thus?
If all we value most on earth
Ere long must fade away from us.

The Treatment of Freedmen in Louisiana and Texas—The Houston *Telegroph*, in noticing the mobbing of Mr. Ruby, a teacher of a colored school at Jackson, Louisiana, says:

"The attack, beating, kicking and dragging of Mr. Ruby seems to be entirely without excuse. He had but newly arrived, and his only offense was that of instructing his fellow people of color. Yet his treatment was most cruel. A great many of these outrages have occurred in Louisiana. We are glad to know that the people of Texas have been much kinder to the colored school teachers, and while we could wish that there was less prejudice toward them, still we cougratulate ourselves that Texans have not disgraced themselves as have the people of Louisania. We are begining to recognize the fact that our comfort and perhaps our safety demand that the negro be educated and raised above his present adject condition. We believe that no personal violence has been offered to any teacher under the Bureau, either white or black. This argues for us as higher state of civilization than our neighbors enjoy. We believe that the colored schools of those established in the Southern State—They are conducted without expense to the Government, being entirely supported by the blacks themselves."

—The whole population of Liberia is estimated at 74,000, of whom 14,000 are ranked as civilized. The whole number of votes polled at the last election was 1,220. Twelve hundred and twenty votes out of seventy-four thousand, one vote to sixty-one souls. Is there no civil rights bill to interpose between the dow-trodden masses, and their aristocratic oppressors?

☞ A man out West says that he moved so often during one year, that whenever a covered wagon stopped at his gate his chickens would fall on their backs and hold up their feet, in order to be tied and thrown in.

—Three hundred and sixty-two thousand sacks of new wheat and 167,000 quarter sacks of flour have been exported frm San Francisco since June 9.

☞ The definition of love is—"A prodigal desire on the part of a young man to pay for some young woman's board

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER.
EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1866

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALFRED DOCKERY.

Of Richmond County.

FOR THE SENATE,

COL. C. L. HARRIS.

OF RUTHERFORD.

The latest news we have is, that the State of Maine has gone for the Radicals by thirty thousand majority; and an increase of nine thousand. Every member elect to Congress is a Radical. Vermont gave an increased majority for the radicals, and if these two States are a criterion to judge by, the next Congress will be more radical than the last one.

There is some reason for this gain on the part of the radicals; can the *Sentinel*, or those for whom it speaks tell us why it is?

The canvass was not more heated than it has been heretofore, and it seems to us, with all the patronage of the government on the side of the Andrew Johnson candidates, that they should have gained if not been successful. But they have lost; and why? Because Andrew Johnson has been endorsed by the leaders of the rebellion south, and because they support his policy and denounce all who oppose it as radicals, seeking by their measures to break up the government, and to force universal suffrage on the southern States. And further: The great mass of the northern people have seen the change in the southern people and especially in the press, since the war. At first, "If I can get off with my life, I will be satisfied." But it now is, "I am as good as you, and I want my rights?" After having tried to secede, and fought the government for four years, these very same men have the audacity to stand up and demand "their rights," when they have no rights, nor any claim to rights.

The President has been on a tour to Chicago, and made several speeches on his way there and back. At Cleveland, Ohio, he attempted to speak, and was repeatedly interrupted, and was accused of having had something to do with the New Orleans Massacre, At Indianapolis, the clamor was so great against him, that he could not speak. The same thing was enacted at several other places, where he attempted to speak. What does this show? No other President was ever treated in this manner; if the people differed with him politically, they treated him with the dignity and respect due the Chief Magistrate of the nation. It unmistakably shows that the northern people have in a great many localities, lost all respect for the President, and they are determined as long as he does as he is doing now, that they will have nothing to do with him nor his friends. Maine and Vermont have given in their decision.

The New York *Herald*, is the best exponent of of the northern sentiment that we know of, and the way it goes, is the way the people go. Speaking of the probability of carrying the northern States, the *Herald* says:

"Whatever may have been the real causes, however, operating to bring about the extraordinary results of this Maine election, it is too decisive against the democrats and conservatives to be limited to Maine. We apprehend that, as in all our political contests of the past of a national character, the results in Maine indicates the general drift of the elections coming after it throughout the Northern States. The prospect now of a conservative majority in the next Congress is very doubtful; the prospect of another radical Congress is better than it has appeared at any time since Debember last. In short this Maine election of 1866 will probably mark another new chapter in our political history and another reorganization of parties and another reconstruction of party platforms for the Presidential election, beginning with the close of the coming elections of October and November."

The success of the *Herald*, is the greatest object with those who control it; hence it is that the *Herald* is always with the popular current. The *Herald* seeing the way the people of the north are going, is now taking sides with the radicals. It gives the following advice to the southern people:

"But we have a word to say specially to the old rebels of the south—a word of caution and warning that may do them good if they will heed it, Should President Johnson's humane policy to restore the South be defeated by the radicals, these men may blame themselves for it in a great measure. At New Orleans they behaved in a manner to provoke bitter feeling in the north, and the vindictive spirit of a portion of the southern press arouses indignant opposition here, We are aware that the best and most sensible people of that section, and particularly such men as Generals Lee and Joe Johnston, Alexander Stephens and Gov. Orr, have no sympathy with these mischievous agitators; but the whole South is held responsible for such conduct. The bad and violent rebels play into the hands of the radicals and paralyze the efforts of the conservatives to bring restoration and peace to the Southern States. We have warned them from time to time of the consequences, and we tell them now that unless they pursue a different course the sentiments of the North will be aroused against them. The passions of the North are not cooled down, and they ought to remember that they are a conquered people and at the mercy of their conquerors. Resistance to the authority of the government or even to the will of the people of the North would be madness and utterly ruinous, as they must know. They could gain nothing by that, and might lose all. Radical emmissaries and enemies will provoke them to violent acts if possible, as was the case at New Orleans, but that cannot excuse their own bad conduct. Their brutality at New Orleans is having a serious effect at the North. The only part left for them to play in these times is to submit and wait patiently, They have no voice in the question of restoration; that is left to the North. The President, with the conservative masses of the North, desires to treat them in a humane and magnanimous spirit, as well as to restore them to their former political status; but this will be unavailing as long as they show a rebellious or vindictive kisposition. Their fate and the future of their magnificent country hang in a nice and uncertain balance which their own good or bad conduct may turn one way or the other."

The *Herald* says somebody "behaved in such a manner at New Orleans and Memphis as to provoke bitter feeling in the North," We ask what portion of the southern people was it that behaved in this manner at Memphis and New Orleans? Was it the loyal Union Men of the south? No, it was the "old rebs," such men as support Gov. Worth, and the controlling party in the south at the presenl day. We charge Gov, Worth and the *Sentinel*, with behaving in such manner as to provoke bitter feeling in the north, and as the *Herald* says, "the bad and violent rebels play into the hands of the radicals, and paralyze the efforts of the conservatives to bring restoration and peace to the southern States." If Gov. Worth was not a secessionists and a rebel, he has acted in very bad faith since the war ended, He betrayed his benefactor and the Union party; he has carried out the programme of the secessionists since he has been in office; he has proscribed Union men; he undone all the work of the Provisional Governor, as endorsed by President Johnston; he is now the tool of rebels and traitors for the defeat of Union men of his own native State. We charge him further as being for negro suffrage, and the disfranchisement of the people of this State.—Gov, Worth knows every act of his has been in direct opposition to the plan of restoration as laid down by the President; Gov, Worth knows that he has turned Loyal Union Men out of office and placed not only rebels, but original secessionists in their places, who boast of being secessionists, and desire no higher honor than to have it said that they were *loyal* to the "so-called" Confederacy.—Gov. Worth knows that he has done *all* that the secessionists wanted him to do, and he knows that he has done it all for the sake of being re-elected Governor. And by these acts of his, he has been instrumental in widening the breach between the north and south, thereby strengtnening the radical party and engendering party strife to such an extent as to force universal suffrage on the people of the south, and the disfranchisement of a portion of the southern people.

We ask all Union Men of the State if they can support such a man, or men who support such a man? Everything hangs on the next election; let candidates be brought against Gov. Worth as soon as the result of the Convention at Raleigh is known, and let every candidate and every man go to work and use all his influence to defeat Gov. worth and the men who support him, We call upon every Union man to go to the polls rain or shine and vote for the Union candidates.

On Tuesday of last week Col C L Harris and Mr John R Logan Candidates for the Senate in this district addressed the Citizens of this county, at the Court House in this piace we did not have the pleasure of hearing them, but learn that Col Harris made one of his most happy effort completly using up his opponent.

Some of the charges which Col Harris made, and which Mr Logan could not deny, were, that he [Mr Logan] was a nullifier when he first came to Cleveland County, that he then changed to a whig, and was a candidate for the Senate on the whigticket that he used some very strong language about the democrats. but after being defeated, he turned up soon a live democrat. He was an original Secessionist, and done all he could to break up the Union.

These are charges which a man in this day and time will find tolerable hard to carry, from what we can learn from our citizens last week Mr Logan will be worse used up at the Polls, than he was in his speech.—

Mr Logan was in the Legislature during the war and we will try and give a few of his Secesion votes in our next. It is no pleasant duty to assail politically, a personal friend but our duty as as a journalist at this time, requires that we should do that which in our opinion will be best for our country At no time in the history of our country have greater issues been at stake, and we say to the people if they would be free, now is the time to strike, and be sure you strike in the right direction.

With a destructive Governor and a destructive Legislature alas for the old North States.—The President of the United States said that the election of Governor Worth in 1865 was damaging to the interest of North Carolina, as to her restoration, if this was so then, and when the people have been so told by the President himself, will they vote again for him when they see what the result must inevitably be, we think not.

We say therefore to the people that those who support Worth do so knowing that thereby they are assisting to keep North Carolina out of the Union.

We learn that the destructives of this county are consulting upon the propriety of getting Mr Churchill to withdraw from the canvass, for the Commons in this and Polk Connty, they say no man who acknowledge that he was an original Secessionist can be elected and therefore there is no chance for Mr. Churchill.

They perhaps think they can get a man on the track who was originally a Union man and thus gull the people, we can say to them, they need have no fears, Mr C. will ran as good a race as any man they can run. The destructive vote, is all they can poll, they cant ride Worth like they formely rode Gov Vance. Worth stock in this county is about 80 per cent under par.

We tell you now and you will see it at the election Worth and the men who ride him will be the worst whipped set of men in this County that was ever heard of.

Sewing Machine.—We have received from the manufacturers Messrs Shaw & Clark Biddeford, Me., One of their $25 Sewing Machines it is really a *multum in parvo*

And we take pleasure in reccommending it to our friends. Who would have his wife to wear out her fingers when $25 will buy her a machine by which she may save so much, both in labor and time.

Call and see ours, or send and get one of your own, you will never regret it.

THE LADY'S FRIEND,—October number of this charming periodical, opens with a beautiful and suggestive engraving, illustrative of the interesting story of "Hugh Maxwell's Heir." The double colored steel Fashion Plate is as elegant and refined as usual The other illustrations refer to the Fashions, and lady's work, such as the Work Basket with Pockets, Dress with High Waist and Removable Basque, Canezon of Tulle and Lace, Riding Habits, Siamois Bonnet, Trianon Bonnet, &c. &c. The Music is the "Queen of Summer.,' Among the literary contents we notice "Second Love," by Mrs. Hosmer; "The Magic of the Sunbeam;" "The Story of a Proud Heart." by Gabrielle Lee; "The Bachelor Answered," by Mattie Dyer Stills; "The Disputed Patrimony," by Auber Forestier; "Winter Time," by Florence Percy, author of "Rock Me To Sleep;" Editorals, Receipts, Fashionable Intelligence, &c.

Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00; 8 copies (and one *gratis*) $16. Specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cints.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Authur's Home Magazine for October is on our table:

Contents—Music, A Perfect Lady, Air-Bubbles, The Poet Princes' First Meeting, More Of Helena's Troubles, Baron De Kalb, The Gold Watch, The Plum Panic, Wiping Out The Sunlight, Petroleum, Lay Sermons, Mothers Department, Boys' And Girls' Treasury, Health Department, Hints For Housekeepers, Evenings with The Poets, The Home Circle, Toilette And Work Table' New Publications, Editors' Department,

ILLUSTRTIONS. Steel Plate Engraving—Water Lillies, Young American, Misses' Gored Dress.—The Helena Waist Misses, Visiting Dress.—Mises' Dress of White Mohair.—Carriage Dress.—Morning Wrapper, The Alberta Jacket.—Poplin Suit, A very Elgant Head-dress.—Fine White Straw Hat for a Young Girl.—Misses' Suit.—Misses' Pompadour Dress.

Terms $2,50 per annum. address T. S. Authur & Co., 323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ See our new terms on the first page, make up clubs and send them in, with the cash or anything which will do to eat, Wheat, Bacon Corn, Rye, Oats, Peas, Chickens, Eggs, &c., and we will give the highest market price,

Rutherford Star.

Add a little Brand to the above, the order will be complete, This eventually will be the fate of all Radicals in the Old North State.

Tarboro Southerner.

The above is about as cool as any thing we have met with lately, and to our mind shows what, men of the party to which the *Southerner* belongs, will stoop to, such low flings are beneath any set of men who claim respectability.

Does it matter what the pay of the *Star* shall be in, we think not, we therefore propose to add to our list, for the benefit of our Tarboro friends, *soap grease*, and suggest to them, that the man who writes for the Southerner is fit for nothing else, so send him and get the Star.

Dr. Cathell Humphrey fell dead at Salisbury, Md., last week, while engaged in worship at a prayer meeting.

We are indebted to some unknown friends, for a copy of the "Discoures in memory of the life and character of Hon. Geo. E Badger," delivered by Hon. W. A. Graham at Raleigh N. C. July 19th 1866.

☞ As we go to press, we received the intelligence that Gen. Dockery has been recommended as the National Union candidate for Governor.

We place his name at our mast head, and hope to be able in our next to announce his acceptance.

His name will be a tower of strength in the old North State.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

The Douglas monument at Chicago is thus described: It will consist of a circular platform base fifty-two feet in diameter and two and one-half feet high, upon which will be placed a similar platform but a little smaller, which will be surmounted by a sepulcre twenty feet square and eleven feet high, with wall five feet in thickness. It will contain a chamber ten feet square In this chamber will be placed the sarcophagus containg the remains of the great statesman. The sarcophagus will be visible through a bronze door six and a half feet high and three feet wide. The sepulchre will be ornamented with projecting pedestals from the corners, Surrounding the sepulchre will be a pedestal twenty-one feet in hight, having a base fifteen feet square. On this will be erected a column fifty-three feet in length, six feet square at the base and three and a half feet square at the top. The columu will be terminated by a cap six feet high, which forms the base for the colossal statue of Douglas. Surrounding the sepulchre will be placed four seated symboical figures, life size, sculptured in light marble, One of these figures will represent Illinois holding in her hand a medallion likeness of Douglas, By her side will be a sheaf of wheat and the State arms The remaining figures will represent America with a sheild, History reclining on a tablet. and Fame with the symbolic wreath and trumpet, Over the entrance to the sepulchre will stand an eagle and on the base of the pedestal above are found base reliefs, representing the history and progress of the West These represent Indians and hunting scenes, pioneers building of cabins ploughing and felling trees; commerce is represented by a ship and packages of goods, and the sciences are represented by a locomotive, a railroad and a telegraph Still another device represent, a group of children, the State Capitol building a church in the distance, &c. The statue will represent the great patriot and stateman as standing by the Constitution on one side and by the Union on the other, which is represented by the Roman faces.

The first section of the monumet is about half completed, and the tomb nearly finished. At each corner of Douglas grave will be erected a pillar about thirty feet high. These will be joined by four arches, which, will be draped and decorated with flowers Around the bases of the pillar flags will be arranged In front of the grave will be placed Volk's marble bust of Douglas together with a model of the monument.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

Man Hides his Head after Cutting it off

The Mobile *Times*, of the 4th, is responsible for the following:

Our Coroner yesterday morning held an inquest on the body—we insist on the word—on the body—of an unknown man found dead in a room of a house on a street of a suburb of this city.

The unfortunate victim had, a few days ago, hired a suit of rooms, and not having been seen since he entered them the intelligent freedwoman who was land lady over the premises, suspecting something wrong, sent for the police when, the door being forced open, a horrible spectacle was discovered.— The headless body of the man was lying in state on his own bed! A suspicion of murder at once arose in the minds of the spectators and the coroner was sent for, who, notwithstanding the appearances, at once expressed his opinion that the death was not the result of a murder—but a suicide! and while looking over the body, a letter was found in the hands of the victim, fully justifying the corner's provisions The letter ran thus:

"I have put an end to my own life—I was tired of existence in this ungrateful land—and I left it of my own free will. There is money in my drawer sufficient to pay my funeral expenses. As to my name try not to discover it. To indications, I have hidden my own head where you never will find it."

This whole transaction is thus destined to remain shrouded in eternal mystery!

It will be good news to our friends on the South side of the river to be informed that the contract for re building the bridge over the Neuse was awarded on Saturday last, to a Mr Jeffers, at $2,500, to be finished by the 1st of December.—*goldsboro' news.*

☞ A Powder mill at Akton, Ohio, blew up, last Saturday, and blew two men and a mule team to atoms.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The following decisions have recently been given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. They are important to farmers in so far as they untangle some of the knotty points of the law:

1. Farmers will not bequired to make return of produce consumed in their immediate families.

2. The farmer's profits from sale of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts of animals sold the purchase money paid for the same. If animals have been lost during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.

3. No deduction can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If his adult children, work for him and receive compension for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income.

4 Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may be deducted.

5. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor. If house servants are employed a portion of the time in productive labor such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate amount of the wages paid them may be deducted.

6. Expenses for ditching and clearing new land are plainly expenses for permanent improvements, and not deductable.

7. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's lands may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produsedon the farm. The cost of seed purchased for sowing and planting may be deducted.

6. If a person sells timber standing. the profits are to be ascertained by estimating the value of the land, after the removal of the timber, and from the sum thus obtained deducting the estimated value of the land on the first day of January, 1862; or on the day of purchase, if purchased since that date.

9. Where no repairs have been made by the tax payer upon any building owned by him during the preceding five years, nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which his income is estimated.

10. A farmer should make return of all his produce sold within the year, bur mere executory contract for a sale is not a sale; delivery, either actual or constructive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right over the property; if the progerty were lost or destroyed. upon which of the parties, in the absence of any other relation between them than that of the vendor and vendee, would the loss fall.

At a second class hotel, at Frankfort, Ky., a few days since a little girl entered the bar keeper that her mother sent her there to get eight cents.

"Eight cents?" said the bar keeper-

"Yes, sir.',

"What does your mother want of eight cents! I don't owe her anything"

"Well," said the child, "father spends all his money here for rum and we have no bread to day Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread."

A loafer suggested to the bar keeper to kick her out.

"No," said the bar keeper, "I'll give her mother the money, and if her father comes back here again, I'll kick him out."

Such a circumstance never happened before, and may never happen again. Humanity owes that bar keeper a vote of thanks.

BODY OF A WHITE FEMALE SOLDIER FOUND IN THE CRATER AT PETERSBURG.—The Petersburg *index* says that the grave-diggers at the Crater have unearthed, a short distaece in front of that famous place the body of a white woman dressed in Federal uniform. The body when found was in an excellent state of preservation, the bust, especially, was perfect. The features pallid with the hue of death, revealed the delicate cast of her woman's face, and her hair, though cut short, possessed a gloss and softness which alone might have excited a suspicion of her sex. She had been shot through the head. She was carefully placed into one of the new coffins provided for her stern comrades and taken off with them to be buried amongest them.

☞ A man stoping his paper, wrote to the editor: "I think fokes ottent to take papurs, my dady dident, and everrybody says he was the most intelligentest man in the country, on he had the smartest family of bois that ever digged taters."

A Fire in NewBern.

A terrible fire broke out Sunday morning at the furniture Store of C. A. Nelson & Co., on Middle street, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, about 1 o'clock, and rapidly spread right and left, until both sids of the street, from Broad to Pollok were in a light flame, and now lie in ashes The vacent lot between Stevenson's corner and the brick beilding occupied now by Robbins & Co., checked the fire in that direction, but it swept down to Pollok, and turning Dissoswad's old corner swept everything up Pollok street to the residence of WM. G. Hall, Esq., which building is now being blown up, three heavy explosions haveing taken place since we commenced this writing, so that the entire block facing Middle and Pollok streets, from Stevenson's corner round to the Railroad, may be considered a complete loss, and all that portion of Middle street from the Episopral Church spuare up to the old Court House corner

Nothing but the most extraordinary efforts of the fire department saved the entire block on the South side of Pollok, between Middle and Hancock, which, had it caught, would have communicated to the block bounded by Middle and Craven and Pollok, and South Front, and thus sweept out the entire business portion of the city. So that: to arrive at a just estimate of the services of the fire depatments on this occrsion, it is only necessary to estimate the value of four entire squares of the business heart of our city for without it, no human effort could have staed the ravages of the devouring, element swept down to the waters edge. Our untill while male population was on the street, it had and all did what they could, The tops of the houses, in the vicinity of the fire, were covered by citizens whoby wetting blankets existing sparks and, red extraordinary exertions in various ways; rendered inculcable services.

The fire was so rapid that Mr. Nelson and family, who resided ou thee second flood of his store were compelled to jump from a second story window in order to save their lives, in doing which two female members were slightly injured. We heard of one other lady geting a limb broken by similar process but did not learn the name, and several persons were more or less injured by explosions and otherwise, but fortunately we have heard of no lives lost.

The losses by the fire, of course, cannot be estimated, but cannot fall short of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars, and may be more. We could not ascertain, but our impression is that very few goods or other propety were saved. By the extraordinary efforts of Capt. R. A. Shotwell, assisted by the corps of Gaston House waiters, saved nearly or quite all of the stock of Henry W. Jones & Co., on Midole street, but as a general things, we think nearly everythig was consumeq.

This calamity will fall heavily upon many of our citizens who had just began to racuperate from losses heretofore sustained, and to get iuts a condition to live.

We suppose the losses in many instances were covered partially or wholly by insurance, but to what extent we heve, as yet, no means of knowing.

Newbern Times

They Won't Trouble You Long.

Children grow up—nothing ou earth grows so fast children. It was but yesterday, and that lad was playing With tops, a buoyant boy. He is a man and gone now. There is no more childhood for him or for us. Life has claimed him. When a beginning is made it is like ravseling a stocking, stitch it gives way till all are gone. The house has not a child in it. There no more noise in the hall—boys rushing in pell mell; it is very orderly now. There are no more skatey or sleds, bats, balls or strings, left scatstered about. Things are quiet enough now.

There is no delay of breakfast for sleepy folks; there is no longer any task before you lie down of looking after any body, and tucking up the bedclothes. There are no disputes to settle, nobody to get off to school, no complaints, no importunities for impossible things, no rips to mend, no fingers to tie up, no faces to be washed, or collars to be arganged! There was never such peace iu the house! It would sound like music to have some feet clatter down the frontstairs! O for some children's noise!

What used to ail us that we were hushing their loud laugh, checking their noisy frolic and reproving their slamming and banging the doors? We wish our neighbors would only lend us an urchin or two to make alittle noise in these premises. A home without children! It is like a lantern and no candles; a garden and no flowers; a vine and no grapes; a brook and no water gurgling and rushing in its channels. We want to be tired, to be vexed, to hear child-life at work with all its varieties.

During the secular days, this is enough marked. But it is Sunday that puts our homes the proof. That is the christian family day. The intervals of public worship are long spaces of peace. The family seems made up on that day. The children are at home. You can lay your hands on their heads. They seem to recognize the greater or lesser love—to God and to friends. The house house is peaceful, but not still. There is a low and melodious trill of children in it. But Suday comes too still now. There is a silence that rches in the ear. There is too much room at the table, too much at the hearth. The bedroom are a world too orderly. There is too much leisure and too little care. Alas! what mean these things? Is somebody growing old? Are these signs and tokens Is life waning?—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Cheerful Women

O, if "gloomy" women did but know what comfort there is in a cheerful spirit, How the heart leaps up to meet a sunshiny face, a merry tongue, an even temper, and a heart which either naturally, or what is better, from conscientious principle, has learned to take all things on the bright side, believing that the Giver of life being all perfect love, the best offering we can make to him is to enjoy to the full what he sends good, and bear what he allows of evil, like a child who, when once it believes in its father, believes in all his doings with it, whether it understands them or not.

Among the secundary influences which can be employed, either by or upon a naturally anxious or morbid temperament, there is none so ready to hand, or so wholesome, as that so often referred to—constant employment. A very large number of women, particularly young women, are by nature constituted so exceedingly restless of mind, or with such a strong physical tendency to depression, that they can by no possibility keep themselves in a state of even tolerable cheerfulness! except by being continually occupied

---

Mr. O'Flaherty undertook to tell how many were at the party:

"The two, Mike Finn was there, and—and—who the deuce was four? Let me see (counting his fingers,) the two, Crogans one, Mike Finn was two, myself was three, and—bedad, there was four us, but St. Patrick couldn't tell the other.—Now it's meself that has it. Mike Finn was one, the two, Crogans was two, meselfwas three, and—by my soul, I think there was but three of us after all."

New Advertisements

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized and requested to announce Col. C. L. HARRIS as a candidate for the Senate in the 48th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk, at the ensuing October election. Sept. 19–tde

Last Call!!

THOSE indebted to the firm of HOMESLEY & ERWIN are hereby notified that unless settlement is made at once, that their accounts will be placed in the hands of a Lawyer for collection. Easy terms may be obtained by promdtness.

Sept. 19.–2t. L. P. ERWIN.

Business Circular.

TO THE CITIZENS OF RUTHERFORD AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

$30.000 Worth of Supplies.

THE Undersigned, having had several years experience in the Produce and Shipping Business, at SHELBY, N. C., and in a business point of view the head of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road and the country adjacent thereto, having been at great expense to construct this road it is but reasonable and proper they should have the benefit in getting their supplies as low in price as at any other Railroad point at a distance from them, besides all the business that passes over this road will the sooner contribute to extend it further west, and having made ample arrangements with houses in New York, Baltimore and other available points, for a constant supply of leading articles from first hands will be able to furnish these goods in small or large lots, at the very lowest possible market rates I solicit all persons who buy at retail, or otherwise, to examine this stock of goods which consists of the following supply in Store and in transitee, 1000 Sacks Liverpool Salt, 120 Sacks best Rio Coffee, 50 bbls assorted Sugars, 5000 lbs Hemlock Sole Leather, Fine Calf and Upper Leather and Shoe Findings, 50 Coil Bale Rope, 3000 yds India Cotton Bagging, Mackerel Fish ½ bbl and www and Mullets. Cheese, Train Oil for Tanners use by the bbl or gallon, Wood and Crockery Ware, Glass and Glassware, Hardware for farmers use and every description of Goods kept in this line.

In Exchange will take Produce and will pay the full Market price in *Cash* for all Loose Cotton or in Bale, but prefer it loose, in which case the sellor pays no tax; will also exchange Salt for 100.000 lbs of Clean Cotton Rags or will take them without limits in good order.

These supplies will be sold for currency and liberal deduction made for Specie, hoping by close attention to business and fair dealing to receive a liberal share of patronage.

JOHN L. MOORE.

Shelby, N. C., Sept. 19th, 1866 n21–5t

RUTHERFORDTON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY L. P. ERWIN

Bacon, per lb.	25	cts.
Butter, " "	20	"
Beeswax, "	25	"
Cotton, " "	25	"
Chickens, each	10 a 15	"
ggs, per doz.	10	"
Flour, per lb.,	8	"
Feathers, per lb.	40 10	"
Peas, per bu.	1 50	"
Rye, " "	2 00	
Wheat, "	3 00	
Tallow, per lb.	12	

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET

NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES

Bank of Cape Fear,	25
" Charlotte,	16
" Commerce,	11
" Clarendon,	5
" Fayetteville,	7
" Lexington,	15
" Graham,	15
" North Carolina,	36
" Roxboro,	25
" Thomasville,	25
" Wadesboro,	12
" Wilmington,	1[illegible]
" Washington,	5
" Yanceyville,	6
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	13
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro,	15
Greensboro Mutual,	5
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	30
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	15

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. B. H. PADGETT,

HAS made arrangements by which he expects to be in Rutherfordton on public days—especially Court weeks, Persons in the country desiring his services will please meet him there, as it will be to their comfort as well as his convenience. Terms cash.

Office in Mr. Burnett's Hotel.

July, 18th. no12–3m*

Come Up AND Pay Up!!

ALL Persons indebted to the Undersigned by Note or Account prior to April, 1865, are hereby requested to come forward and pay One fifth or One-tenth of their indebtedness as provided for in the late Stay Law and save cost, as I am determined to have what is due me if I can get it Early attention to this notice will save cost.

aug. 22–tf J. H. CARPENTER.

An Invention of Rare Merit!

Brown's Patent

METAL TOP

LAMP CHIMNEY,

THAT WILL NOT BREAK BY HEAT,

Burns up all gas and smoke, never breaks by putting on a shade; short, and not top-heavy; is easily cleaned by removing top; in fact, the most perfect chimney known—and is fast superseding all others where it has been introduced.

No dealer can afford to be without them.

NEW LAMP CHIMNEY CO.,

73 Warren St., N. Y.

Aug. 29–6m. H.&P.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, or "Sign of Character," as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the "human face divine." One elegant volume, with nearly 805 pages, and 1,000 illustrations. By S. R, Wells, Editor Phrenological Journal. Price, post paid, $5. Address Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New York.

"New Physiognomy" is eminently practical, fully illustrated, and well suited to the wants of all. In the study of "the face" the reader soon learns to read each and every feature. Noses are classified as the Roman, Greek, Jewish, Saub and Calestrial. The eyes speak all languages, whether black, blue, brown or hazel. In a like manner, cheeks, neck, ear, hands, feet, walk, vocie, laugh, ect., are shown to be "signs of character."

In no other work is so much light thrown upon the character and destiny of mankind as in this, or the distinctive traits of nations and tribes so clearly pointed out. Portraits of distinguished persons of ancient and modern times, with biographical sketches and delineation of character, and given, Divines, Orators, Statesmen, Warriors, Artists, Poets, Philosophers, Inventors, Surgeons, Discoverers, Actors. Musicians, ect., are included. It is an "Encyclopædia" of biography, acquainting the reader with the career and character of many great men and women of the past 1,000 years, and of the present—such, for instance, as Artstotle, Julius Cæsar, Shakespeare, Washington, Napoleon, Franklin, Bancroft, Bryant Longfellow, Irving Rosa Bonheur, Theodosia Burr, Cobden, Bright, Lawrence, Bolivar, Whately, Thackeray, Dow, Knox, Richelieu, Hopper, Buckle, Dickens, Victoria, Wesley. Carlyle, Motley, Mill, Spencer, Thompson, Guthrie, Alexander, and hundreds of others. Agents wanted. *Book sent by return post or express, on receipt of price.*

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles

Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States service. Also,

POCKET and BELT REVOLVERS

REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES, REVOKVING RIFLES,

Rifle & Shot Gun Barrels, & Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank and Office should have one of

REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

Moore & Nichols, Agents,

No. 40 Courtland St., New York.

Aug. 1.—no14—3m.

UNITED STATES

Steel Pen Works,

FACTORY, CAMDEN, N. J.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO.

Steel Pen Manufacturers.

WAREHOUSES:

403 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

42 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

THESE Celebrated Pens are of Genuine American Manufacture, and comprise every leading style in the Market, and are equal in finish, elasticity and fineness of point to the best imported. They are, therefore, sure to gain the confidence of the American public.

Samples and Prices on Application

Lots made to Order, of any pattern or stamp required.

For Sale to the Trade at the Manufacturer's Warehouses, as above; and at retail by all Stationers, Booksellers and News Dealers in the United States.

R, ESTERBROOK & CO.

May 30, 1866. 6m.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

Salesroom, 536 Broadway, N. Y.

250 Washington St., Boston,

921 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Patented Feb. 14, 1860.

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch which will neither Rip nor Ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook muslin, with cotton linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither Cam or Cog Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires Fifty per Cent, less power to drive it than any other machine in the market. A girl ten years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its Strength and wonderful simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is guaranteed by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine this unrivalled machine.

One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established. Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE M'F'G CO

H.&P. 536 Broadway, N. Y

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of MITCHELL, MILLS & CO., are requested to settle their Notes and Accounts, as provided by the Stay Law, by the 1st o Oct., next with W. L. Mitchell, and all persons indebted to W. L. Mitchell are requested to call and settle and save cost.

aug. 29–tf. W. L. MITCHELL.

THE Crescent Monthly.

A MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART AND SOCIETY.

Mr. Evelyn, editor and publisher of the "Crescent Monthly" desires to announce that he has associated himself with Wm. B. Smith & Co., of Raleigh, N. C. This partnership will conduct a publishing house in New Orleans under tha style of Wm. Evelyn & Co., and as heretofore in Raleigh, under the style of Wm. B Smith & Co.,

We assure the public that an untiring energy and assiduity will still be bestowed upon this popular monthly, and that no labor or expense will be spared in making it a first-class magazine.

Among its contributors are:

Hon. John Forsyth, James R. Randall, Hon. J. Q. C. Lamar, Henry Timrod, Rev. B, Craven, D, D., Jas. Wood Davidson, Dr. Bagby (Mozis Addums,) Samuel D. Davis, John H. Boner, Harry Lyndon Flas, Prof, Dimitry, John Esten Cooke, Prof W. S. Chase. "Bohemian," Judge Alex, Walker, George H. Meek, Judge Wm. M. Semple, Miss Augusta Evans, John R. Thompson, Esq., Fanny Downing, D. C. Jenkins, Esq., Miss Clara V. Dargan, J. Quitman Moore Esq., Miss Ellen A. Moriarty, Col. Paul H. Hayne, Mary Walsingham. Sarah J. C, Whittlesey.

Upon its merits alone the "Crescent Monthly" is presented to the public.

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Price.—Single copies Fifty Cents. The Trade is supplied (cash orders) at $25 per one hundred copies; fifty copies, and less than one hundred, 27½ cents a copy; less than fifty, 39 cents a copy. News Dealers and others selling for us on commission are charged 35 cents per copy,

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When possible to do so, money should be sent by post office order, or by express.

TO ADVERTISERS

The "Crescent Monthly," goes to every news dealer and upon every railroad and steamboat line in the South.

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Sept 19–3t.

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Selected Poetry.

IF YOU SHOULD EVER GET MARRIED.

If you should o'er get married, John,
I'll tell you what to do—
Go buy a little tenement
Just big enough for two,
And one spare room for company,
And one spare room within it;
If you'd begin love's aright,
You'd better thus begin it.

In furniture be moderate, John,
And let the stuffed chairs wait;
One looking-glass will do for both
Yourself and loving mate;
And Brussels, to, and other things,
Which make a fine appearance,
If you can but afford it, John,
Will look as well a year hence.

Some they must have pictures,
Superb and costly, too;
Your wife will be a picture, John,
Superb enough for you.
Remember how the wise man said,
A tent and love within it,
Is better than a splendid house
With bickerings every minute.

And one word as to cooking, John—
Your wife can do that best,
For love to make the biscuit rise,
Is better far than yeast.
No matter if each day you don't
Bring turkey to the table,
'Twill better relish by-and-by,
When you are better able:

For all you buy pay money, John,
Remember that each day—
If you would have your life run smooth
There is no better way.
A note to pay is an ugly thing,
[If thing you choose to call it,]
When handed to a man who has
No money in his wallet.

And now, when you are married, John,
Don't try to ape the rich;
It took full many a toilsome year
To gain their envied niche;
And if you'd gain the summit, John,
Look well to your beginning,
And then will all you win repay
The care and toil of winning.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THIS standard Journal, founded more than half a century since, has been reorganized with an able and active corps of editors, reporters, and correspondents. It is of enlarged size, superior typography, and is published at rates comparing favorably with any other first-class paper. It has access to authentic sources of original intelligence in politics, commerce, science, and literature. The intimate intercourse between the founders of the National Intelligencer and those men who represented the extremes of opinion which have culminated in the late war proves the moderation and integrity which have ever marked its course. This intercourse and respect embraced Webster, Calhoun, Clay, and Benton. It had received the confidence of them all. The National Intelligencer is conducted scrupulously upon the principles which have ever guided it. It has lived to feel the value of moderation and national fraternity, and rejoices to perceive that the American people respect them likewise.

The Intelligencer will extend a cordial and sincere support to the benificent policy of President Johnson. It will favor such provision for the legal and social proection of the emancipated negro, as the several States may deem just and proper. Qualified by location and sentiment to mediate between the wants of one section and the resorces of another it will advocate and aid in transferring to the South those elements of capital and enterprise indispensible to the prosperity of every community.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS. 1866

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☞ Persons having occasion to address the Rural New-Yorker will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffallo, &c. Money letters intended for us are almost daily mailed to the above places *ful literature* are of the very humblest character. Under such circumstances, this book is, with some confidence, presented for public patronage

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A Plan to Restore the Mail Services of the South.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA TENNESSEE, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.—Having recently returned from the South, I am well aware of the great inconveniences to which the Southern people are subjected on account af lack of mail facilities. This is, to a very great extent, owing to the oath with which contractors are required to comply, there being but few men at the South who can take it. Having conferred with the proper authorities, (and obtained their approval,) I find that this difficulty can be obviated and the mails established upon every route at the South, and at the highest rates admiseable for the people of either the North or South. Being a National Union man, (late of North Carolina,) by which I mean one that is alike opposed to the heresies of the Extremists North and South, I can take this oath and thus form the connecting link between the Southern people and the United States Government. This I propose to do and to establish mails on every route at the South destitute of them, as follows:

Any person who is desirous of becoming a contractor will addres me at once, stating the route or routes for which he wishes to become contractor, (stating the extreme points to be connected, which, of course, should be on some route heretofore established.) I will then contract for such route or routes in my own name, and let the parties have them at a discount of 2½ per cent. on the annual amount for carrying the mails on said route or routes. This arrangement will secure the route to the sub-contractor substantially the same as if it were his own contract, and frequently at a better price than could be obtained in the usual way where there is so much competition. My percentage or mileage, or mileage, as bove, will not be required until the end of the first quarter.

the first applicant for a Route or Routes, Judging by the postmark on the letter of application, will have the preference, other things being equal.

Persons when making application should send a guaranty signed by at least two guarantors.* The guaranty should be certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record.† Applicants can, if they desire, obtain blank forms, printed by the Government, by addressing either the undersigned or the 2d Assistant Pastmaster General, Geo. W. McClellan, who will take pleasure in giving all the information that may be desire.

As I am recognized as principal in this matter, payment must necessarily come through me. I can however give the parties drafts on the sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury for all the quarters for which the contract may have been awarded, and these can be presented one at a time as they fall due, and the money drawn substantially the same as if the parties were *bona fide* contractors. In this case the expenses (two and a half per cent) should be paid by or before the expiration of the first quarter after the commencement of service; otherwise payment for this quarter will be drawn by the undersigned, expenses deducted, and the residue, with drafts for the remaining quarters, forwarded to the parties carrying the mails. If persons prefer, I will draw and forward their money at the end of every quarter, without extra charge. I would however prefer that they accept the drafts, in order that they may have the matter in their own hands.

It would be a source of much gratification to me if I be the means of extending mail facilities to the Southern people. Their attention is therefore respectfully called to this matter. As I am not required to cut down, through competition, it would doubtless be to their interest to make speedy application, before any modification is made in the test oath, in order that they may obtain these Routes at the highest rates admissible.

Persons confiding to my care mya rely upon fair dealing. All accepted bids will be entered upon the books of the Post-Office Department, where they will be open for inspection.

All letters relative to the the foregoing should contain a stamp for answer, and be addressed to

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C

References, (by permission:)—G. W. Samson, D D., L. L. D., President Columbia College; Hon Chas *Mason*, President National Democratic Executive Committee.

*FORM FOR A GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that if the bid for carrying the mail on the route No. ——, (if the No. be not given it is not essential,) be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation or contract, to perform the the contract with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated: —— ——

†FORM FOR CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ——, State of ——, cerifies under his oath of office tha he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property and able to make good them guaranty.

Dated:—— [laug.1-64t

☞ If it is not convenient for an acting postmaster to fill out the certificate, an old one will answer.

[☞ Editors throughout the South will please give the foregoing two insertions and forward bill with a copy of paper to the undersigned. Those giving two or more additional insertions will be entitled to a copy of my book "A Ray of Light," the price of which by mail is $2,00.]